

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7529 號九百五十七

日曆一月二十日已年新光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1882.

一月三十日正英

香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
January 27, MINERVA, German brig, 218, P. Dutine, Labuan 1st January, Wood and Ratios.—MELCHERS & Co., January 27, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 226, D. Scott, Pathei 23rd January, Hoilow 25th, and Macao 27th, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

January 28, CANTON, Chinese steamer, 783, Wagner, Canton 27th January, General.—SOFT SING.

January 28, YENHSIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Deegan, Canton 27th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

January 28, GANTON, British steamer, 1,093, J. C. Jaques, Singapore 21st January, General—CHINESE.

January 28, ATZER, Dutch steamer, 954, M. de Noij, Batavia 1st January, General.—JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.

January 28, FRITZ, German ship, 1,490, Lengkong, Cardiff 31st August, Coal.—MELCHERS & Co.

January 28, ANGUS, British steamer, 2,015, Alfred Roger, San Francisco 11th December, and Honolulu 3rd January, Fidur—VOGL & Co.

January 28, THALES, British steamer, 920, T. G. Footh, Foochow 26th, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th January, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

January 28, HIMALAYA, British str., 514, Beed, Swatow 27th Jan, General—KOKW ACHENG & Sons.

January 28, VOLGA, French str., 1,015, Guigand, Yokohama 21st Jan, General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

January 28, SALTE, French steamer, 323, Garneau, Hiphong 24th, and Hoilow 26th Jan, General—ORDER.

January 29, LEE-YUEN, Chinese str., from Canton 1st Jan.

January 29, HUNGARIA, Anglo-Hungarian steamer, 1,460, Suji, Trieste 1st Dec., and Singapore 21st January, General.—MCLELLAN & Co.

January 29, YANKEE, British str., 784, E. Schultze, Shanghai 26th Jan, General.—SEMSESEN & Co.

January 29, SAFFRON, British str., 1,591, J. Ward, Foochow 27th, and Shantou 28th Jan, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

January 29, IMPERATOR, American ship, 1,228, Alyon, Cardiff Oct 2nd, Coal—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

January 29, NINGPO, British steamer, from Canton.

January 29, TAMER, British steamer, 919, Whittle, Cunard 25th Jan, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 29.

Ping-on, British str., for Hoilow.

Greyhound, British str., for Hoilow.

Canton, British str., for Swatow.

Yehsin, Chinese str., for Swatow.

Hondrode, German str., for Whampoa.

Hui-yuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Diamante, British str., for Amoy.

Fokien, British str., for Swatow.

Rajahannanah, British str., for Swatow.

Kettung, British str., for Swatow.

Nemaida, German bark, for Haire.

Hormona, German ship, for Elephant Point.

DEPARTURES

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

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TO BE LET.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godown.

Also—

EMI GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1882.

TO LET.

N. O. 4, WEST END HOUSE, Lower Mosque Terrace.

Appt to J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1882.

TO LET.

GODOWNS AND STORAGE Central, Wa.

Also 6 SMALL GRANITE GODOWNS at Basement of Tampana Hill.

SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1881.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES Nos. 45 and 47 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL lately in occupation of Messrs. CARLOWITZ & CO.—CONSUMPTION, adjoining Messrs. MACLEWEN, FROICK & CO. Immediate Possession.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1881.

TO LET.

ROOMS in Club CHAMBERS. Possession from 1st October, 1882.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1881.

TO LET.

N. O. 4, OLD BALIEST STREET.

KUREHAI, NO. 10, ALBANY ROAD.

OFFICES, in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, BONS & Co.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1882.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 7, MOSQUE TERRACE. Possession on 1st February next.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSE, No. 8, Old Bailey Street, close to Cameo Road; thoroughly repaired, newly painted; and containing 5 Rooms; Bath, Outhouses, &c. Possession, 1st February next.

Apply to ALEX. A. DOS REMEDIOS.

At Messrs. J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THEM Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods by Messrs. KYNOH & Co., of Winton, near Birmingham.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1881.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Household Furniture, &c.
At Noon.

Household Furniture, &c.

At 2 P.M.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognized by the L. National Convention of

1848.

Mr. CARL JANZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAELSEN are authorized to sign our documents to-day.

MELCHELS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

SHANGHAI, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions

from C. F. A. SANCTER, Esq., Official

Assignee, to Sell by Public Auction, on

the 30th day of January, 1882, at Noon, the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OP.

CHIN SING NAM, Bankrupt, at No. 26 Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1882.

1882.

NOTICE.

WE have this day changed the style of

our firm to

THOMAS, ROWE AND SMITH,

the business remaining in all respects the same.

THOMAS & MEROE,

Canton, 1st January, 1882.

1882.

NOTICE.

M. ALEXANDER PALMER MCLEWEN

is admitted a Partner in our Firm

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

1882.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions

from Mr. W. KELTOW HUGHES in our

Firm Classed the 30th December, 1881.

The undersigned will consent to sign the

documents to be signed to-day.

H. A. PEDERSEN & Co.

Amoy, 10th January, 1882.

1882.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions

from Mr. E. VOGEL in our

FIRM.

EDWARD VOGEL.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1882.

1882.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions

from Mr. EDWARD VOGEL in our

FIRM.

EDWARD VOGEL.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1882.

1882.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has

IN THE PRESS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
&c., &c.
FOR THE YEAR 1882.
THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRONICLE has been considerably extended, and will contain, among other additions, the new AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, and GERMAN TREATIES WITH CHINA, the SPANISH TREATY with ANAM, and the 1881 ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR THE SUPREME COURT OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY Proprietary has had the ports of MALACCA, PENANG, CHUNGKING, and VLADIVOSTOK added.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been increased by the addition of Plans of YOKOHAMA and SINGAPORE.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN RESIDENTS will be increased by upwards of 1,100 names and will give reference to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

ORDERS should be sent in to the Publishers Daily Press Office, Hongkong, or to the undermentioned Agents:

MAGAO Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMOT Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOMOROSA Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

FOOCHOW Messrs. Hodge & Co.

NINGPO Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NANKING Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly

RIVER PORTS Mr. Welsh, Shanghai.

NAGASAKI The C. and J. Trading Co.

HOKKO, OSAKA The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA Japan Gazette Office.

MALTA Messrs. Vlado de Lovigny & Co.

SAIGON Mr. Creer.

SINGAPORE Messrs. Say & Co.

BANGKOK Mr. E. Alcock, Clunton's Lane.

LONDON Messrs. Bates, Henty & Co.

SANFRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's Exchange.

NEW YORK Messrs. S. M. Fettig & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 12th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PHERUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

JOHN BRINSFORD & SONS recently
patented SOVENTENS PIANOS with the
new Frame, made expressly for China, have gained
the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS including the
LONDON and PARIS EXHIBITIONS. Every piano is
guaranteed for five years. Illustrated lists free. 19,
20, Wigmore Street, and the Urquhart Pianoforte
Works, Stratford Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London.
Agents Wanted.

1872.

The Japan Mail of the 14th inst. states—
"A private address received by mail last from New
York state distinctly that Mr. John Russell
Young comes to Japan as United States re-
presentative. The question of Consular charges
(if any are to occur) does not seem to be settled."

Mr. Russell Young, it will be remembered, travelled round the world with General Grant
as his secretary.

The N. G. Daily News says—The Emperor
is a great state of mind about a thief that has
been perpetrated in one of his private temples in
the Imperial Palace. Eight large steels of
bronze have been stolen from the roof; and
so many leiters are now allowed within the
sacred precincts, and that all buildings are sup-
posed to be kept under the strictest guard, His
Majesty is deeply perplexed at the occurrence.
In the meantime, however, are to be set on foot,
and all the necessary measures are to be
taken of their buttons.

With regard to a paragraph reproduced from
the Courier to the effect that a gun accident had
happened at White, wherein a Custom Officer
whilst out shooting, by accident, shot his wife, a
little later on, the paper said, he was severely
injured in his right arm, placed his rifle on the
ground, and, in consequence, his rifle was taken
into the hands of the Commissioner of Customs
pending the inquiry into the affair. The
master was duly brought before the Council at
White, and after full investigation the official
Mr. Rausse was exonerated from all blame
and reinstated in his position.

The Australian papers last received give some
variations with regard to changes of
colonial governors to the following effect.—Lord
Johnstone, who has been appointed Governor
of early this year, vice Sir Arthur Gordon, who will
probably remain the post of High Commissioner
of the Pacific, the various Australasian colonies
are to be held by the two appointments. Sir
Frederick Weld, Governor of the Straits Settlements,
will probably succeed Sir Arthur Kennedy
in Queensland. Sir W. C. F. Robinson to succeed
Sir William Jervois. If the latter be ap-
pointed to Cape Colony, which is considered prob-
able in the event of Sir Hercules Robinson
leaving.

The Hongkong Choral Society repeated their
performance of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's at
the Theatre Royal on Friday night. The ex-
periment gained on the first representation and further
practised had added much improvement
to the performance, which was consider-
ably successful. The cast was the same as on
the previous occasion, with the exception that
the part of the "Pirate King" was taken by Mr.
Rowley, who on the first representation officiated
as conductor. His acting and singing were
quite good, and the part received full justice at
the hands of the audience.

Man Asia said—In a hawker's salt fish
shop, at Apiahan, and he also sold the
salt fish.

He took the man to the Station and found
the potatos in question along round his
waist.

The potatos seem to have been taken
from the cookhouse of a man named Li Tai at
Hang Hang.

THE BURGLARY AT MONG-KOK-TSU.

Weng Akwei, and five other Chinese, charged
with having burglariously entered the house of
Mok Tsin, fishermen, No. 59, Mong-Kok-Tsu,
and stealing money and clothing to the amount
of \$70, on the 18th instant, were again
brought before the magistrate.

The charges against them were that they
had broken into the house, and that the
magistrate said—

"The thief is a scoundrel, and he must be
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THE THIEF AT YEW-MAL-TEO.

Weng Akwei, and five other Chinese, charged
with having burglariously entered the house

EXTRACTS.

WEDDING BELLS AT NOEL.
Three children went tripping down stairs last night, down stairs in the darkness, the girls according to long Indian custom, with their feet to the right. Three little bells were clanging at the foot of the stairs. The bells rang out in the church tower near And a Domingo cockered, laid and clear, His clarion shrill was blowing.

The north wind whistled, and rattled the bars Of the quiet old windows and carved oak doors, Then whirred away to the glittering stars Over the mountains, and out on the moon. The cows in the meadows knelt, 'twas said, As on aondrous boughs out on the sod His heavy hoofs were blowing.

Three mothers were hiding, looing behind, As such little fairy in white kites down. And played on the narrow, her stocking to find Well-filled with gold coins from the too to the crown, Devoutly the misletoe bowed its head,

And the holy branch over the mantle said, "God bless 'em the bantams have a swine."

The girls and the boys, in the oak hall danc'd To the music of viols and tambourines.

As Ruth Goodwill, the king, advanced.

And under the mistletoe, kissed the queen,

He promised to wed her on Christmas day.

As a champion game-cock over the way.

His silver cornet was blowing.

Three maidens, in shining garments clad,

With their fair lover-knolls where choristers sang,

As a white-robed priest, God's love, revealed—

Whilst "peace on earth to men of good will!"

And "Glory to God in the highest!" still.

The angelic choir were singing.

CHARLES EYRE, Baltimore, December 2nd.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Another outrage is reported from Cahier,

in the eastern part of the country of Clare.

Mr. Richard Studert and his brother, Mr. Hallum Studert, went some days ago to shoot at a place called Turkenagh, the property of Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, where there is a shooting lodge, occupied by the gamekeeper and his wife. Mr. Richard Studert is agent of the Fitzgerald estate in that part of the county. Not long since he was openly attacked at the fair of Scariff. When he sought protection from the mob, some of the shopkeepers in the town closed their doors in his face, but the police succeeded in rescuing him. It appears that at the place where they had been shooting, Mr. Studert and his brother were in their sitting-room about ten o'clock at night, when the gamekeeper entered and said he saw a flash of light on the wall outside and had heard the report of a gun. Mr. Studert took a candle and opened the hall door, when a shot was fired at him, the bullet passing close by his brother, who was standing near at hand. The door was at once shut. Eight shots were fired in quick succession, all of which struck the house. There was a lamp in the sitting room, and the shots were evidently aimed in that direction. A bullet found outside was apparently discharged from an Enfield rifle.

THE BO-TREE.

CUTTING DOWN THE SACRED TREE AT KANDY.

Raised high the axe, Woodman,

And how the west tree down.

The Gods avenged not—Amen.

One of the Christmas holidays, a few years ago, I spent in visiting one of the Buddhist temples, the Gegele wharfa—not far from Kandy town. This is a branch of the well-known Asgiri College, and here is deposited the golden sword, which is yearly removed, with great ceremony, on the last night of the Perahera, for the cutting of the water at Para-danya. In the neighbourhood of the temple, I found the Matale railway contractor busy with some heavy cuttings, and tunnelling the little hill on which the temple stands. Many of the dewals are erected in the midst of groves, and, though in themselves they are often buildings of the meanest description, the loftiness of the trees which overshadow them gives an air of sacredness to the spot, producing a dim religious light, and presenting mimic aisles and mossy pillars in the trunks around, that tell on the mind with something of the character of an ancient monastery. These trees themselves are objects of veneration; and it happened that just then, at the time of my visit, the yellow-robed fraternity were loud in their lamentations and protestations that the railway contractor, who had cut down every tree in the Temple garden, was about to destroy their sacred tree. To the Buddhist, the Bo-tree (*Anuradhapura*) is the most sacred object of worship. It is under its friendly shelter that Sakyamuni obtained the perfection of wisdom, and it is therefore looked upon with the highest veneration. Villagers visiting the temple generally seek the shade for protection from the heat, and the priests often deliver their religious and moral lectures under the same. Large numbers usually assemble there to enjoy the cool of the evening, and converse on the topics of the day. The tree at Gegele wharfa stood on a most conspicuous spot. It had been referenced for many hundreds of years, said they, and could they permit the sacrilege without a protest? The Government would not interfere. The contractor's staff had turned a deaf ear to all protestations. The people could do nothing. The tree must be cut down. But who was to do it? No! a Sinhalese man would volunteer. The Kandians will have nothing to do with it. The Tamuls as superstitions as the Kandians, would not have a hand in the work of destruction, and Mr. Reid had to employ Indian labourers for the purpose. The work of felling the vast tree was commenced in the presence of a large crowd of natives, spectators of the scene, nearly all Buddhists. They all said their sacred tree would be proof against the power of the contractor's axe. One shrewd ecclesiastic, foremost amongst the rest, was sure the rude barbarians would be struck dead on the spot; was sure the railway contractor would meet with his deserts; his employer and co-workers would die. Already one had died that morning in the contractor's line (next to the Haini's, the good old lady who was at the bottom of the hill) and more will follow. The gods will take vengeance on them all. The railway will never pass the temple. Now—ever. The tunnelled-through the Gedi-gele hill would fall it; the work would have to be abandoned; and all because Gegele had decided on this work of destruction. Was even the King Sasantha able to destroy the tree? No, he. He could not exterminate the deepest roots. No more could Reid manage or the ruthless Indians. Before night, other trees with leaves will spring up in its place. With anxiety the people looked on; the priests with dismay. Some said they were sure a miracle would be wrought and the calamity averted, the perpetrators of the wanton outrage on their religion being severely punished on the spot. The result, they said, too, would show the superiority of the Buddhist over other religions in the world. They anxiously look on. The work of felling continues, branches after branches are cut down, and at last the largest branch, given way, and yet no interference on the part of the divine being there worship. No, wait and see. The trunk only is now left. The axe is laid to the root of the tree. Blow succeeds blow, no miracle yet. Once last, and the sacred tree bows, and lo! with a terrific crash which wakes the echoes of old Babri, Bando and the neighbouring hills, it falls to the ground. With profound grief and distraction the priests leave the spot and return to the temple. The tree lies dead; no miracle has been wrought to save it; and their hearts are inconsolable!

The tree so hewn down was one of the many trees that was derived from the big

terracce one at Anuradhapura, and which, again, is said to have been produced from the one at Buddha Gaya in India. The latter is stated to have been planted by Brahmins himself, but the Buddhists attribute it to Dutugamani, King of Ceylon (B.C. 805) one of the four branches of the original tree in Dambariwa is said to have been surrounded by a yellow line, when it was commanded by a son of the King, who had become a saint to depart to that island. Then in an instant, as if by instrument, it came through the sky and was planted at Anuradhapura. Many of the Sinhalese go on pilgrimage to the place and think that the very tree produced from the miraculous branch is still alive, and that all the other tree in the island are derived from this.

Here is another account:—"At the time on which Devanampiyatissa reigned in Ceylon (B.C. 245) one of the four branches of the original tree in Dambariwa is said to have been surrounded by a yellow line, when it was commanded by a son of the King, who had become a saint to depart to that island.

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came through the sky and was planted at

Anuradhapura. Many of the Sinhalese go

on pilgrimage to the place and think that

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us branch is still alive, and that all the other

tree in the island are derived from this.

There is also a legend that the tree was

planted by a Brahman who had reduced to

ashes the tree of knowledge, and that he

had done this as a sacrifice to his god.

Before the tree had dissipated there was

soot in the middle of the burning pile

two trees issuing forth with leaves rich

and verdant. The King Asoka, who had

seen the tree of knowledge reduced to cinders

was struck by this miracle, and repented

of his crime. He watered the roots which had

remained unburnt with perfumed milk, and

next morning, at the first hour of the day,

the tree was restored to its former state.

At the sight of this miracle the king was

filled to overflowing with joy and gladness,

and himself made offering. In his delight

he forgot to return home. The queen, who

had just before given her faith to heretic

doctrines, secretly sent one, who after mid-

night, cut down the tree for a second time.

In the morning, when the king Asoka, who

had come to offer his adoration to the tree, he

found that there was nothing of it left, but the

trunk, and was struck with a profound grief.

He prayed with sincere fervour, sprinkled

the root with perfumed milk, and in less

than a day found the tree resuscitated.

The king, imbued with respect and admiration,

surrounded the tree with a stone wall

about 10 feet high. This enclosure exists to this day. In later times the king San-

dhaka, who was attached to heretic doctrines, impelled by base envy, reviled the law of

Buddha and destroyed the convents. He cut

down the tree of knowledge and dug out the

earth to the bottom, where water circulates,

but without being able to extirpate the deepest roots. Then he set fire to the ground

and steeped the earth with sugarcane juice

and sugar to entirely destroy and prevent

the fibres from germinating again. Some

months after, the news of this occurrence

reached the ears of Purnabrahma, king of

Magadha, and the last descendant of the

King Asoka. At this news he said with a

sigh, "Alas! the sun of intelligence had

set since many centuries. There remained

only the tree of Buddha, and behold,

they have again cut it down; and men

shall see it no more." After saying these

words, he started at the head of his men,

threw himself on the ground, overpowered

by transports of grief. The sight was

very painful. He watered the tree with

the milk of many thousands of kine,

and in course of one night the tree was re-

produced entire. Its height was 10 feet.

Aprehending that it might be cut again,

he surrounded it with a stone wall 24 feet

high. It is thus that, in the present day,

the tree of wisdom is protected by a stone

wall which exceeds 30 feet. The story about

the first destruction of the tree by Asoka

does not occur in the Buddhist Sanskrit

biography of that emperor, but that of the

second is that given in the *Asoka Avadana*:

"Paribhava-rakshita, alias, Tisya-rakshita,

the chief queen of Asoka, finding that her

husband devoted whatever precious objects

he had, whether flowers, fruits, metals

jewels or money, to the decoration of

the Bodhi tree and neglected every-

thing else, felt greatly aggrieved. 'I can't

see, thought, maintain my dignity as

queen so long as she (the tree), my enemy,

continues to favour me,' her husband. I

should therefore diligently try to destroy

that rival. What is the good of existence,

if I cannot destroy my rival?' Having

thus made up his mind, that mistress of the

harem for Matanga, and thus addressed

her with earnestness—Matanga, you know

the tree to which the king goes with zeal

whatever precious object he gets. Can you

desire that Bodhi, my rival?

I shall give you a provision of wealth. Listen

me, and destroy the Bodhi tree. I shall

bear you in mind with great respect,

and give you whatever you wish.

Matanga responded by saying, 'Yes, I can,' and proceeded to the Bodhi tree. She encircled the tree with some threads and repeated over it, which due ceremony, an incantation, designed to destroy it. The tree was struck by the fire of the incantation; it became leafless, and its branches began to wither. The people were struck with wonder at the sudden dying of the tree, and speculated about its cause. The officers of the king heard the news and seeing what had happened, quickly repaired to the king, and after due prostration announced: 'Oh, great king, the Bodhi tree, under whose canopy we have all grown up, has perished.' The king, after hearing this, was greatly grieved, and sent for the chief queen of Asoka, who was the mother of the royal prince. She came, and the king asked her, 'What is the cause of the Bodhi tree's death?' She replied, 'It is the curse of the queen of Matanga.' The queen of Matanga, who was the mother of the royal prince, was very angry, and said, 'I curse the Bodhi tree, that it may never grow again.' The king said, 'I will not believe that.' The queen said, 'I curse the Bodhi tree, that it may never grow again.' The king said, 'I will not believe that.' The queen said, 'I curse the Bodhi tree, that it may never grow again.' The king said, 'I will not believe that.' The queen said, 'I curse the Bodhi tree, that it may never grow again.' The king said, 'I will not believe that.' The queen said, 'I curse the Bodhi tree, that it may never grow again.' The king said, 'I will not believe that.'

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